The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Rumored Fight Near Brandon, Mississippi.

General Polk Whipped by General Sherman.

12,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

The Rebels Attempt to Cross the Tennessee River at Three Points.

GEN. DODGE REPULSES THEM.

NASHVILLE, ALA., Saturday, Feb. 20.

It is rumored here that Gen. SHERMAN has had a fight with Gen. POLK near Brandon, whipped him, and taken 12,000 prisoners.

Official information from Gen. DODGE was received at Gen. LOGAN'S Headquarters to-day that the rebels, supposed to be MORGAN'S command, attempted to cross the Tennessee River at three different points, but were driven back by Gen. DODGE'S troops. Our loss was very slight.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

Three new Anti-Slavery Papers in Tennessee—Emancipation Course of Adjutant-Gen. Thomas—Cumberland Gap cut off from Knoxville—Railroad Communication Between Knoxville and Chattanooga—Affairs at Chattanooga—Accident to an Ohio Regiment—Emancipation Meeting at Memphis—Contraband Nursing and Shooting Guerrillas—Gen. Grant at the Theatre, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864.

This city is one of the most progressive—thanks to its new class of citizens—of the nation. Its progressiveness is not wholly confined to its limits. Its contagious influences are being felt all over the State. For instance, in a week or more, three new daily papers will be established in this State, to be respectively located at Nashville, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga. Regarding the former, I may say that the first printing-press and type ever bought for the sole purpose of printing Anti-Slavery sentiments in Tennessee, arrived in this city yesterday, and in all probability the first number of the new paper in this city will make its appearance on Thursday or Friday morning next. It will be called the Nashville Daily Union, and will be edited and owned by Mr. G. MAYNARD, late editor of the Union, of this city. The character and appearance of the paper will be more Northern than newspapers are generally in this section, and great pains will be taken to make it the most reliable and influential journal in the Southwest.

Those persons in the North unacquainted with the history of the Nashville Daily Union, and friendly to it, and its late popular editor, will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that he has abandoned the above-named newspaper, and upon the eve of establishing another. The facts of the case, however, are as follows. About the 6th of April, 1862, a short time after the occupation of this city by our army, Gov. JOHNSON gave the editorship of having its organ of the Union party, and one that should not only be friendly to the Federal Government and the national army, but one that should take a lively interest in the success of the cause in Tennessee. At that time the two most virulent of secession newspapers were still being published, but, of course, much moderated in tone. One of them was the *Patriot*, and the other the *Banner*. Neither would oppose the cause for which our army was fighting, and neither, to tell the truth, would cease insulting that same army and its object. At last Gov. JOHNSON "expostulated" with them, but informed the men who were running the *Patriot* (most of whom were the compositors engaged thereon) that if they pleased *they* should not be thrown out of work—that he had hired a gentleman named MAYNARD to edit a Union paper, and that if they were willing, they should hold on to their situations, and receive all moneys that the paper should earn. This they consented to do, although the job was a poisonous one. But they disclaimed in their minds any connection with the Union. MAYNARD started off lustily from the start, with his motto, "Protestant and Nationality," at the head of his paper, and did not slacken at everything in the most earnest manner imaginable. For some few months it was the only newspaper printed in Nashville, yet its circulation barely paid its expenses. The mass unconditionally loyal of the inhabitants, and Anti-Slavery men of the most fundamental character, though entering Nashville in the uniform of the rebellion, advised him to adopt a less radical course. To all of these friendly invitations he gave argument, and opened new batteries at every fire. Before the paper was a year old a new order of things had been inaugurated in Tennessee. In April, 1862, scarcely a Union man could be found who did not endorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and none who were not in favor of stilling Slavery with the rebellion. Three Union Leagues and two Union Clubs had been established in the country, none of which had less than five hundred members. Was the most flourishing of all institutions in this section of country in the month of April, 1862, was the Nashville Daily Union. At that time it had a daily circulation of nine thousand copies, and a weekly edition (all gets for its circulation) of sixteen thousand. Neither its financial nor political prospects. The owners of the paper were sympathizers, who removed the editor, who was still on a salary, and who defeated Gov. JOHNSON, and all who were arrayed against the South, all of a sudden, were getting rich. The type was getting fearfully worn and the machinery crazy, and MAYNARD entered the proprietors to get a new dress. But this they would not do, although the concern was making several thousand dollars a week. Disgusted with this state of things, in November last, the editor resigned his position, with the determination to commence anew with an establishment more loyal and enterprising. His press and material were bought in December, but through the management did not arrive until last week. The Times, however, will have an entrance this week, and there will be some hoodoo fired at the Union newspaper, which is directly opposite the Times. In a word the Union proprietors have stated that MAYNARD did not own that paper, that they were the owners, and that they "permitted him to publish his own peculiar sentiments, regardless of treason and disunion. As shortly after they hoisted down the motto—"Freedom and Nationality," and now now very quietly smoking the Governor and Ex-Congressman MAYNARD. But all these things will be attended to in the next chapter. A new cylinder press and new type has been ordered for a paper to be established in Murfreesboro as soon as the material shall arrive. This paper—like MAYNARD'S—will be thoroughly Anti-Slavery in tone, and I think will be called the Murfreesboro Daily Tribune. Murfreesboro is a place of three thousand population, and, at least during the war, will have a large national garrison located within its limits. The country about is thickly settled, and no doubt need be entertained as to the success of the new journal.

About the 1st of March a handsome Anti-Slavery paper will make its appearance at Chattanooga, and will be called the *Gazette*. It will be issued daily and weekly, and will be owned by Mr. JAMES S. HOGE. The machinery and type are on their way here, by river, and will be shipped to Chattanooga, if nothing happens, next week. Mr. HOGE, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was the Postmaster of Chattanooga, and was the proprietor of the *Weekly Gazette*. He will be in favor of immediate emancipation if the people of East Tennessee are, but in favor of emancipation at any rate. He will also favor the project of East Tennessee becoming a separate State, and will urge the matter upon his patrons. Chattanooga is a fine opening for a daily paper, and can be made to feature the papers of Middle Tennessee considerably. HOGE is a practical man, and was for quite a time the local editor of the Washington *Republican*.

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS, who, since his arrival here, has been for the most time engaged in perfecting arrangements for the vast number of "contraband" congregated in and about, has issued the following order. It gives assurance that the colored people who have sought freedom and protection within the Federal lines in this department will not be permitted to suffer from want and destitution:

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—1. A camp for the reception of contrabands will at once be established in the vicinity of Nashville Tenn. The entire control and supervision of the same will be under Capt. RALPH HOFF, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, subject to such orders as he may receive from the Commanding-General of the Department of the Cumberland. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish all the materials and supplies necessary to shelter and protect the negroes destined to be located in this camp. If practicable, the contrabands will be quartered in log houses, to be constructed by the negroes themselves; but in the interim, tents will be furnished for their accommodation. The several Staff Departments will issue all supplies necessary for the wants of these people, on the requisitions of Capt. HOFF, of the camp, approved by the officer commanding the nearest post.

II. A detail of eight substitutes from regiments of African descent, will be ordered to report for duty to Capt. RALPH HOFF, First Kentucky Volunteers, commandant of the camp, for the purpose of aiding him in the performance of his duties. It shall form a part of their duties to visit the plantations, farms, wood-yards, and other places where negroes may be employed, for the purpose of inquiring into their condition, and to see that the engagements between them and their employers are promptly and faithfully carried out on both sides. Any failure on the part of the employer to carry out his engagements will be immediately reported to the Commanding-General of the Western Military District, who will at once take action in the matter.

III. The following regulations for the government of freedmen in the Department of the Cumberland, are promulgated for the information of all concerned:

1. All (outer negroes coming within our lines, who, after examination, shall be found capable of bearing arms, will be mustered into organization as regiments of colored troops in process of organization. All others, including men incapable of bearing arms, women and children, instead of being permitted to remain in camp in idleness, will be required to perform such labor as may be suited to their condition, in the respective Staff Departments for the army, on plantations or farms, leased or otherwise, within our lines; as wood-choppers, teamsters, or in any way that their labor can be made available.

2. All civilians of known loyalty, having possession of plantations, farms, wood-yards, or otherwise engaged, may, upon application to the Commandant of the contraband camp, hire such negroes (including a fair proportion of children,) as they may desire, if possible, for actual service. In all such cases, the employers will enter into a written engagement to pay, feed and treat humanely all the negroes turned over to them, and none shall be hired for a less term than one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1864. Should it be desirable and the employer furnish clothing to the hired hands, the same shall be deducted from their pay at the actual cost price.

3. When found impracticable to find persons of sufficient character and responsibility to give employment to all negroes liable to be employed, the respective Generals of Districts may designate such abandoned or confiscated plantations or farms as they may deem most suitable, to be worked by the negroes, upon such terms as in their judgment shall be best adapted to the welfare of this class of people, taking care that in all cases the negroes shall be self-containing, and not a burthen upon the Government.

4. The wages to be paid for labor shall be as follows: For all able-bodied males over fifteen years of age, not less than $7 per month; for able-bodied females over fifteen years of age, not less than $5 per month; for children between the age of twelve and fifteen, half the above amounts; children under twelve years of age shall not be used as field hands, and families must be kept together when they do so desire. The employer also must furnish such medical advice as may be required, at his own expense.

IV. In order the more fully to carry out the requirements of this order, the Commandery of military districts are authorized when necessary, to lease abandoned plantations to loyal citizens, on such terms as may be equitable.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

I see by a telegraphic dispatch that the Washington *Republican* states that the communication with Cumberland Gap and Knoxville is not cut off. That journal is mistaken. The road has been abandoned nearly three weeks. All mails and persons en route for Knoxville from any point North go via Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga. The abandonment of the road is, however, temporary. All mails from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap pass through this city. This item is strictly reliable. The last mail sent to the garrison at the Gap from Knoxville took a circuitous route, some eighty miles from a direct line. There is no important news from that section of Tennessee, although our own officers, citizens, prisoners and deserters say that Longstreet is being still heavily reinforced. It is expected that the railroad between Loudon and Chattanooga will be completed this week. This will give direct railroad communication between the latter place and Knoxville.

Since my last very little of importance has transpired about the rebels of Chattanooga. The health of the army is generally good, and the weather thereabouts delightful. Since the movement South of Gens. CRITTENDEN and WOOD'S Divisions, the arrival of deserters has been less numerous. Those who have arrived state that JOHN MORGAN has made his headquarters at Decatur, and that in the course of a few days he will start upon a raid. His course will be due north through Northern Alabama and West Tennessee, and into Kentucky. It is not believed that he dare attempt a raid upon the road between this place and Chattanooga, but that he designs moving into Kentucky. Wherever damage he does upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway will have to be made up by those citizens residing upon the road, who have been sympathizing with treason. This item, no doubt, will keep JOHN AWAY from those parts.

Several members of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment (veterans returning to the front) met with a good reception in this city on Sunday morning. Breakfast was announced, and the whole crowd made for the dining-room, crowding down the porch, and forming the following musical selection:

Albert Atkins, Company B, foot and ankle badly sprained; E. F. Sperry, Co. C, ankle sprained badly; J. Hile, First Sergeant, Company D, both legs bruised; Edward Spicer, Company D, dangerous contusion on the neck; D. S. Hunter, Company D, bruised generally; Orlando Bunn, Company F, bruised generally; John F. Steiner, Company F, bruised generally; John F. Wintie, Company G, left leg broken, and since amputated below the knee; Wm. Eldridl, Company I, left leg fractured and right leg bruised; Wm. Trail, Company I, badly bruised; Sergeant Kissinger, Company I, chest cut; Joseph Baker, Company I, ankle sprained. Many others were slightly injured.

At a meeting held in Memphis a few nights ago, Governor JOHNSON and family, including Lieutenant from the Editor of the Memphis Bulletin, and others, have been received here, leaving immediately upon their arrival in Tennessee. Memphis is ahead of Nashville in political harmony.

Of late, numerous little guerrilla raids have taken place in Hickman and other counties in the middle portion of this State. Gen. THOMAS has rigidly enforced the order of detaining citizens to the amount of all stolen property, and at present time all the prisoners in Hickman are believed to have been paroled for hunting down the guerrillas themselves. There is just what the guerrilla warfare will come to if the authorities pursue the right mode of correcting it.

Gen. GRANT occupied a private box at the theatre last evening, and witnessed the performance until its close. Both theatres are doing a smashing business. Mr. BOOTH terminated a successful engagement at the old theatre on Saturday night last, and Miss AVONIA JONES did the same thing at the new theatre.

S. C. T.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Capture of Some of Mosby's Men—More Refugees—Preparations for Washington's Birthday.

DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1864.

Yesterday Major COLE, while in command of a portion of the First Maryland Cavalry Battalion, had a skirmish at Piedmont Station, Fauquier County, with MOSBY'S command.

Maj. COOK took seventeen prisoners, among them three officers.

We lost about two killed and two wounded.

The rebels are reported to have had five killed and a larger number wounded.

When attacked MOSBY had just received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and himself and men were at the time having a jollification spree over the good luck they believed would attend the promotion.

The officers we captured were taken in their good clothes, they having put them on to make a "stunning" appearance at the social and jovial gathering of the friends and officers and men of the promoted Major.

There is nothing new to report from the Shenandoah Valley as regards BAKER'S position or movements in South Branch Valley.

Our scouts are active, making captures of guerrillas and picking up deserters.

From the Kanawha region there is nothing new.

Refugees continue to come in to Gen. CROOK. It is approximated that two thousand refugees and deserters have come within the lines of Gen. KELLY'S department since the 10th of January, 1864.

Preparations are being made at the different posts within this department to appropriately celebrate the 22d, Washington's birthday.

The weather is moderate and threatening snow.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Heavy Enlistment of Negroes in Tennessee—Guerrilla Depredations—Attack upon our Forces at Vidalia, Miss.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Alice*, from Memphis the 19th, with 400 bales of cotton for St. Louis, has arrived.

Gen. BUCKLAND has issued an order for the better protection of the steamers of his district from fire.

Over 12,000 negroes have already enlisted in Tennessee. Enlistments in the middle district average 500 per week.

Swarms of guerrillas are reported in the vicinity of Waterproof. They had fired three coal gins, which were burning when the steamer *Julia* passed up, and gunboats were shelling the woods.

Our forces at Vidalia, Miss., were recently attacked and driven by DICK TAYLOR. Reinforcements and gunboats came to our relief, and TAYLOR'S men scattered. A number were killed and wounded.

The Memphis cotton market was a little more active; strict middling, 66; good do., 68.

The weather at Cairo is mild, the thermometer standing at 50° to-day, with appearance of rain.

The steamer *General Burnside* from below has arrived. After two or three days' skirmishing our forces captured Yazoo City, which they now hold.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Quite a number of delegates to the Freedmen's Convention, at Louisville, have arrived, and more are expected to arrive before morning.

Large numbers of negroes from Christian County are making their way toward Clarksville, to enlist under the Union flag.

The court-martial of Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN will probably adjourn to-morrow. Gen. McCOOK'S case is concluded, and Gen. CRITTENDEN'S will probably be finished to-morrow. Outsiders say both Generals will be thoroughly vindicated as military men.

All reports that the *Louisville Journal* has been or will be sold are utterly false.

Washington's Birthday in Boston—Returning Troops—Arrival of the Africa.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday will be generally observed in this city and vicinity to-morrow. The Custom-house, banks, insurance offices and other places of public business, and many stores, will be closed. The newspapers will also suspend publication.

The Fourteenth Maine Regiment and First Maine Battery arrived here this morning, and left for Portland at noon, in a special train.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at 5 o'clock. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press leave for New-York by to-night's train.

Blockade Runner Sunk.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The British steamer *Tonia*, from the Clyde, for Nassau, sunk this morning one mile east of Lucky Island. The crew have landed here. She was one of the fastest boats on the Clyde, steaming twenty-one miles per hour on her trial trip.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A delegation from the Massachusetts Legislature, consisting of some twenty or thirty members, including the President of the Senate, visited this city on Saturday. They were invited to examine the Relief Bazaar, and during the evening called on the Governor.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Bohemian*, from Liverpool 4th and Londonderry 5th inst., arrived at this port to-night, at 12 o'clock.

The Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, via Halifax, will be at her dock at about 6 o'clock this evening.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21.

The steamship *North American*, for Liverpool, via Londonderry, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning.

A Splendid Afghan.

There is now on exhibition at the establishment of Mr. LOUIS SCHWARZ, corner of Canal-street and Broadway, a specimen of needlework in the shape of an afghan, worthy of a visit from the curious. It is the result of six months' labor of a lady, and contains over sixty different shades of worsted. The design is simple yet beautiful. There is a centre-piece, nearly three feet square, on which is worked an American eagle, holding in his beak the olive branch and in his talons the American flag, a sword and gun. Around the centre piece is a border of blue, in which the stars of the Union are represented. The outer border is red, and is most elaborately embroidered. The whole is surrounded by an elegant fringe. A more appreciate donation to the Sanitary Fair could hardly be selected.

MILITARY FUNERALS.—Two military funerals took place yesterday—both from the City Hall, where the bodies laid in state from Saturday. One was that of Capt. JOHN BURNHAM, and the other that of Lieut. JOHN J. IRVIN, both of the Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers. They died at Key West from disease contracted while in the service.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

WHOLESALE REBEL DESERTIONS—THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION TAKING EFFECT.

A letter from the TIMES' correspondent at the front says that deserters continue to come in daily, particularly from the Louisiana regiments. Nearly the whole of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Louisiana Regiments have deserted during the last month. The reason assigned by them for the stampede is that they had read the President's Amnesty Proclamation in one of our newspapers. Great efforts have been made by some of their officers to obtain possession of the contraband publication, but without success. It has passed through nearly every man's hands in those regiments, and when last seen was nearly worn out.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. MEADE left here this morning for the front. It is understood that the reorganization of the army will begin immediately. Two more deserters from Pennsylvania regiments, in Gen. MEADE'S army, are to be executed on the 26th.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WASHINGTON'S birthday will be generally observed in the army. A dinner will be given by the officers of the Sixth Corps and a ball by the officers of the Second Corps, beside other entertainments in the several brigades and divisions.

THE MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The Western members generally favor Mr. ALLSON'S bill in behalf of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. Should it pass, that road is to be completed at once to its junction with the Pacific Railway, and extensive land grants will be added to those now held by the company.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum operators feel certain that the Ways and Means Committee will place an additional tax on the refined article. It is uncertain, however, whether they will tax the crude article to the figure recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

DIFFICULTIES OF POTOMAC NAVIGATION.

The steamers *Portland* and *Kingston*, towing twelve Government barges, loaded with forage, for the safety of which some apprehensions were entertained, arrived here last night. The *Portland* cut a new channel through ice six inches in thickness from Maryland Point to her wharf in this city.

DEATH OF MR. BOULIGNY, OF LOUISIANA.

Ex-Representative BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, died here yesterday. He sternly refused to follow the example of his colleagues and the other secession members in withdrawing from the House during the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served the full term for which he was elected.

BENEFITS OF THE AMNESTY.

Circular of the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

SIR: Many persons, against whom criminal indictments or against whom property proceedings under the confiscation laws are pending in the courts of the United States, growing out of the participation of such persons in the existing rebellion, have in good faith taken the oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the President, of the 8th of December, 1863, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and where the rights of third parties have intervened, which that proclamation offers and secures. The President's pardon of a person guilty of acts of rebellion will, of course, relieve that person from the penalties incurred by his crime, and where an indictment is pending against him therefor, the production of the pardon, signed by the President, or of satisfactory evidence that he has complied with the conditions on which the pardon is offered, if he be not of the class excepted from the benefits of the proclamation, will be a sufficient reason for discontinuing such criminal proceedings and discharging him from custody therein. Nor is it less doubted that a *bona fide* acceptance of the terms of the President's Proclamation by persons guilty of acts of rebellion, and not of the excepted class, will secure to such a person a restoration of all the rights of property except as to slaves, and where the rights of third parties shall have intervened; notwithstanding such property may, by reason of those acts of rebellion, have been subject to confiscation under the provisions of the Confiscation Acts of Aug. 6, 1861, chapter 60, and July 17, 1862, chapter 195. For without adverting to any other source of power in the President to restore their rights of property, the 13th section of the Act of July 17, 1862, authorizes the President, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. It will hardly be questioned, I suppose, that the purpose of this section, inserted in a law mainly intended to reach the property of persons engaged in the rebellion was to vest the President with full power to relieve such persons on such conditions as he should prescribe from the penalty of loss of their property by confiscation. Although the proceedings for confiscation under the Acts of August 6, 1861, and July 17, 1862, are in rem against the property seized, yet under both acts the ground of condemnation is the personal guilt of the owner in aiding the rebellion. By the pardon and amnesty, not only is the punishment of that personal guilt remitted, but the offence itself is effaced, that being the special effect of the act of amnesty of the Government. Of course it annuls and puts to an end all penal proceedings founded thereon, whether they touch the person or the property of the offender. There is, therefore, no case of judicial proceedings to enforce the penalties of acts of rebellion which cannot be reached and cured by the constitutional or statutory powers of the President to grant pardon and amnesty, whether those proceedings be against the person of the offender by criminal indictment, or against his property under the Confiscation Acts referred to. The President has accordingly directed me to instruct you that in any case where proceedings have been commenced and are pending and undetermined in the district of Circuit Courts of the United States for your District, against a person charged with acts of rebellion, and not of the excepted class, whether that be by indictment or seizure and libel of his property for confiscation, you will discontinue and put an end to those proceedings, whenever the person so charged shall produce evidence satisfactory to you that he has, in good faith, taken the oath and complied with the conditions prescribed by the Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863. Nor is it necessary that the evidence be produced, should be a deed of pardon signed by the President. It would be quite impossible for the President, in certain, the multitude who are now availing themselves of the benefits of the proclamation, and who are about to do so hereafter, with this formal evidence of pardon; it will be sufficient to justify your action if the party seeking to be relieved from further proceedings shall prove to your full satisfaction that he has in good faith taken the oath, and brought himself within the conditions of pardon and amnesty set forth in the proclamation. If in any case you have good reason to believe that the oath has been taken for the mere purpose of preventing the prosecution of personal property seized under the Confiscation Acts, with intent to remove it from the reach of the officers of the law, you will exercise your right of the fact and present for your belief of the facts before discontinuing the proceedings or restoring such property to the possession of the owner. Fugitives under section 5 of the Act of July 13, 1861, chapter 3, are not of the class reached by the President's Proclamation; for under that act, the question whether the property seized is subject to forfeiture depends upon the predicament of the property itself, and not upon the personal guilt or innocence of its owner. In this respect forfeitures under that act have more resemblance to cases of prize of war captured at sea as enemy's property, than to proceedings under the Act of August 1861, and July 1862. Such forfeitures are provided, not so much to punish the owner for disloyal acts, as to prohibit commercial intercourse and traffic by public enemy, which are always efficient instruments and legitimate effects of public war. But although the remission of forfeitures under the Act of July, 1861, are thus not within the scope of the Proclamation of Pardon, still ample power is conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the 9th section of that act to mitigate result all forfeitures and penalties incurred under the act. And it is not to be doubted that in all proper cases under that act, where the owner of the property residing in the territory in rebellion connection with the condition of the proclamation, the Secretary of the Treasury will exercise the power of remission of such forfeitures in the same spirit of forbearance and liberality which inspired and characterized the proclamation.

Very Respectfully, &c.,

TITIAN J. COFFEY,
Acting Attorney-General.

A Handsome Compliment Well Deserved.—The public doubtless remember the energetic and serviceable efforts of Mr. LEONARD W. JERROLD to promote the success of the great popular gathering at Union last Summer, under the auspices of the Loyal Leagues of this City, and especially to secure the attendance of the soldiers who had just returned from the war. A dozen or more of the prominent members of the Loyal League, desirous of testifying their appreciation of Mr. JERROLD'S services in this matter, gave him a Choice of Embroideries, on Fifth-avenue, on Friday evening last, and presented him a most elegant souvenir of the Union meeting, in the form of a superb quartz ornament containing the original letters, telegrams, and other documents connected with it, handsomely engraved copies of the address and resolutions adopted on the occasion, photographic likenesses of the most conspicuous participants, views of interesting scenes connected with it, and other matters of a similar kind. The collection is most skillfully arranged, bound in superb style, and bears inscribed upon the cover the name of Mr. JERROLD and the occasion of its presentation. It was prepared under the careful and tasteful supervision of Geo. WYNNE, whose action and well directed efforts contributed so largely to the success of the meeting. Among those present at the dinner, on Friday, were Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiffany, Esq., James Wadsworth, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Tyler of Connecticut, and others. Mr. JERROLD acknowledged the compliment of the presentation, which was made by Mr. WAKEMAN, in brief and very appropriate terms. There was a good deal of speaking on public topics from the several gentlemen present, and the occasion was one of unusual interest.

We cannot avoid saying in this connection that, since its enlargement by the addition of the adjoining house, Delmonico's is the most spacious, elegant and complete restaurant in the world. There is nothing in Paris or any other European city, so far as we are aware, that can surpass it in the excellence of its appointments and the general elegance and comfort of everything connected with it. It has added immensely to the comfort and convenience of living in town, and is abundantly patronized, as it deserves to be.

Sudden Death of Austin B. Williams, a well-Known Printer.—Mr. AUSTIN B. WILLIAMS, a widely-known and highly respected printer, and for years past employed in the New-York Times establishment, died suddenly at the Hydropathic Institution of Dr. TRAIL & Co., in Laight-street, yesterday morning, Feb. 21. Mr. WILLIAMS' personal appearance (being, perhaps, the largest and heaviest man since the days of Mr. HOUR, in this City, weighing some 400 pounds, and requiring no less than seventeen yards of broadcloth to complete his exterior outfit)—made him an object of especial and peculiar interest to all accosted and with him. His humor and repartee will were of a superior order, and these, with his extraordinary proportions, made him a "host" among his associates. Mr. P. T. BARNUM repeatedly sought him for his popular resort as a natural curiosity, but his exceeding sensitiveness and peculiar character would never permit him to become an object of popular curiosity. He was extremely timid and nervous when in the presence of ladies, and would resort to any subterfuge to escape their company.

Still more notable characteristics of Mr. WILLIAMS may be found in the simple fact that he never knew the taste of ardent spirits nor tobacco, never wore an overcoat, and cohered to the analyses of nauseous drugs in a degree seldom equalled. He was a native of Exeter, N. H., and in the 51st year of his age. About a week since, while on his way home, he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and lingered until Sunday morning, when he passed away.

REOPENING OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—Yesterday was celebrated the grand reopening of St. James' Church. Since its close the interior has been entirely renewed, and it is now one of the most beautiful churches in the City. The three new altars are most elegant, and in richness of appearance surpass almost all. The decorations of the church are very fine, particularly the three paintings over the altar, representing "The Crucifixion," "The Savior Raising to Life the Daughter of Galim," and "The Holy Family." On the walls round the church are numerous figures in bas relief, illustrating various portions of the Scriptures; they are very finely executed, and add greatly to the beauty of the church. In the morning the solemn and impressive ceremonies of grand high mass were performed by the pastor, Rev. J. BRUNEAU, celebrant, assisted by Deacon Rev. Mr. BAUDIN, Sub-Deacon Rev. Mr. KEEGAN, and Master of Ceremonies Rev. Mr. CALLEHAN, the assistant pastor. The Very Rev. Father SZAHL, administrator of the diocese, delivered the sermon. There were also present a great number of the dignitaries of the Catholic Church, among whom were Rev. Father McALEENEY, of the Cathedral; Rev. Father FARRELL, of St. Joseph's; Rev. Fathers McGARRY, O'DONNELL, BRUNNER and GRAHAM. Also, Rev. Fathers McLAUGHLIN, of Flatbush, CARRIER and McKENNA, of Brooklyn, and numerous others. Long before the hour of service, the church was crowded to its utmost, and many were turned away unable to gain admission. Judge DALY and lady and many other distinguished persons were present.

THE SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.—The last of the skating season, like the near approach of any great dramatic, musical or Terpsichorean event, seems to stir up every one who had delayed till the last moment participating in its pleasures; for the various routes to the Fifth-avenue Pond and Central Park Lakes, were more than usually alive on Saturday, with all classes of persons on their way to mingle in the skating carnival. Strings of carriages lined the approaches to the Fifth-avenue Pond, where the concert was unusually good, and added much to the charm of music enlivening the attractions, and the excellent arrangements in the opulent saloons adding to the comfort of visitors. Yesterday, the delightful weather caused such a scene in the various routes to the Park, and at the Park itself, as has seldom been witnessed on any great occasion in New-York. The carriages were unable to accommodate the visitors, and every conveyance available was which could be got ready, was put on the different routes by the companies. The scene at the Central Park cannot easily be described. To lessen the danger of a general break in, the ball was lowered between 5 and 6 o'clock, in check the coming adventurous thousands; the ice being very much cut up by the combined influence of the sun and the tens of thousands of skaters. If the weather continues to-day, the usual Monday will be repeated, as it was not so much cut up at the Central Park Lake.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Early yesterday morning two children playing on the ice in the vicinity of Hudson Bridge, broke through, and were rescued from drowning by Mr. E. R. WEBBER, doing business on Broadway-street. Mr. WEBBER, at the time of the accident, was in his house, driving across the bank of the river, and was attracted to the scene of disaster by the cries of the children. It was with considerable difficulty he succeeded in drawing them to the shore, assisting the resuscitation of the parents, who was near by, Mr. WEBBER took the children home in his sleigh, and wrapping them in his robe, carried them to their home.

FROM ALBANY.

Work of the Legislature—The Bills that Have Become Law—The Long Vacation.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864.

The Legislature has accomplished a creditable amount of work in the first half of the Session. A special election has now provided for, to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, to submit an amendment of the Constitution, in relation to soldiers voting, to the people. A bill has been passed requiring the payment of local securities throughout the State in an unlimited extent; the Niagara Ship Canal question has been disposed of for the session; the Metropolitan Police Bill, in the right shape, has passed the Senate; the Militia or National Guard question has been discussed; the bank men of the State have had a hearing; and the Annual Message of his Excellency the Governor, has been the object of all the discussion and very effective hard work.

During the session thus far, five hundred and fifty three bills have been introduced in the Assembly, and sixty-eight have come down from the Senate. Sixty-one of these introduced, and twelve of those coming from the Senate, have passed the Assembly.

Two hundred and forty-seven bills have been introduced in the Senate, and fifty-seven have come down from the Assembly. Seventy-three of these introduced, and twenty of those sent in from the Assembly, have passed the Senate.

The following bills passed, have received the signature of the Governor: To permit an amendment of the Constitution providing for the vote of absent citizens in the military service of the United States; to amend Auburn City Charter; to amend Revised Act of Auburn; to amend Charter of Village of West Troy; to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to construct a tower from the County building at Flatbush; to authorize the Comptroller of Bank of Saratoga Springs to redeem its capital stock; to prevent unlawful disbursements in the State, being an amendment of laws of 1862; to amend an act to incorporate the Presbyterian Annual Trust Society; to release the interest of the people of the State of New-York, in certain land on Lake Ontario, to JAMES KEARNEY; to legalize certain acts of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and provide for the payment of the expenses incurred; to authorize the borrowing of an additional amount of money, for the payment of the commutation and military bounties; to release the interest of the State in certain land in Canandaigua and Hopewell; the "General Repeal Bill," to repeal local bounties to an unlimited amount throughout the State; to amend an act entitled "An act to legalize certain ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and to provide for the payment of bonds, &c.," to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer in the State of New-York; to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Annual Trust Society," passed April 20, 1859; to incorporate the Homeopathic Hospital in the City of New-York.

The members of the Legislature have earned by their industry a right to the rest which many of them are now enjoying. Some of them will be at work on committees and other duties connected with their business in Legislature during the recess.

Brooklyn Sanitary Fair.

THE PREPARATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS.

The extensive preparations which have been made by the citizens of Brooklyn for their approaching fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, are nearly completed, and this evening at 7 o'clock, the Academy of Music, on Montague-street, will be opened to the public. A parade of the military will take place during the day, in which the veterans now in Brooklyn, together with the local military, will participate. They will pass the Academy in review at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The various departments of the fair have been arranged as follows:

1. The auditorium of the Academy, thrown into through its entire area to the extent of more than 11,000 square feet, at a great ladies' bazaar for the sale of the largest and most elegant assortment of toys and fancy goods, articles of vertu and articles which are the product of women's taste and skill.

2. The Art Gallery of paintings and sculpture in the concert room of the Academy.

3. The Museum and other works of art, relics and curiosities, memorials of the wars of the Union, past and present. Many of these articles are gifts, and to be sold for the fair; and others are loans on exhibition. The Museum is near the northeast corner of Montague and Clinton streets, in the immediate vicinity of the Academy.

4. The New-England Kitchen, which will represent New-England farm-house life in the last century, and offer substantial New-England fare of the best materials and cooking. In the kitchen there will be, according to future announcements, various entertainments illustrative of the olden time. The kitchen is entered either directly from Montague-street, opposite the Academy, or by a covered bridge thrown across the street from the eastern end of the Academy.

On the western end of the Academy is Knickerbocker Hall, the refreshment room of the fair, where meals will be served at all business hours of the fair.

There are to be no sales of wines and no raffling.

The Post-office, in charge of a committee of ladies and gentlemen, will occupy the proscenium box on the right of the stage.

The Office of the Commission of Finance, where cash contributions will be received, will be on the opposite side of the stage.

The *Draw Bag*, under the editorial charge of Rev. Dr. Prentiss, will be published daily, and for sale in all the departments.

Dodworth's and the Navy-Yard Bands will be present each evening during the first week.

The prices of admission will be as follows:

1. Ticket admitting one person on Monday evening only, the opening night of the fair, to all the departments, two dollars.

2. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder at all times to all departments of the fair, at the evening and in the place, four dollars.

3. Family ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder to all the departments of the fair, at all times on and after to-morrow, two dollars.

4. Single tickets for the remainder of the first week after the opening night, to the auditorium, fifty cents; to each of the other departments, twenty-five cents.

5. Single tickets for the second week to the close of the fair, to each and all the departments, twenty-five cents.

To-morrow, and thereafter, during the sale, the hours of business will be from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M., each day, although for the company to enter will be given every night precisely at the last-named hour.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOBACCO WAREHOUSE BY FIRE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the tobacco manufactory of THOS. WARREN, situated in Sedgewick-street, between Van Brunt and Columbia streets. The flames originated on the second floor, as supposed from a grate, from which the coals fell, and setting fire to many dry tobacco leaves, spread to a tier of twenty-five barrels of New-England rum. Thence the flames spread with great rapidity, and the entire building was soon enveloped. The value of stock on hand is estimated at over $50,000. Some was saved, but a large portion was destroyed by fire, or damaged by water. The building was in the occupancy of brick-three stories in height, and 50 by 75 feet in extent. It belongs to Mr. CHARLES KENNEDY, Sr., whose loss will reach about $10,000. Mr. WARREN'S loss is about $40,000. An

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send, by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—selecting the same according to description, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 37 cents, the Lucky Pen; and for 50, the Always-Ready Pen; for 87½, the Elegant Pen; and for 62, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are mounted on Ivory, Gutta-Percha, or Rosewood, and are of Fine Quality.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; and 87½, the Always-Ready Pen; for 87½, the Elegant Pen; and for 1, the Excelsior Pen.

The Pens are Gold-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will be equal to a gross of the best Gold Pens, although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not so charged.

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The names of "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except Applied Points.

Three Gold Pens, of different points, in a beautiful ebonized case, No. 1 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 2, the medium, and No. 3 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are the points in the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engraving gives the position of the extra and regular.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES, ARRANGED A

For $1 75, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality.

For $1 50, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality.

For $1 25, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality.

For $1, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality.

For 87½, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

For 62, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 7 Pen, 1st quality.

For 50, a No. 7 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 8 Pen, 1st quality.

For 37½, a No. 8 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 9 Pen, 1st quality.

For 25, a No. 9 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 10 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For 50, a No. 4 Pens; for 62½, a No. 3 Pens; for 87½, a No. 2 Pens; for $1, a No. 1 Pens; for $1 50, a No. 3 Pens; for $1 75, a No. 2 Pens; for $2, a No. 1 Pens.

The Pens of Quality are warranted to wear with ordinary use for years, and to be equal in value to Dollar Pens, in all respects except the mere matter of the Gold and Iridium Points, which will last much longer.

The Pens of Quality are warranted to wear with ordinary use for years, and to be equal in value to Dollar Pens, in all respects except the mere matter of the Gold and Iridium Points, which will last much longer.

Persons ordering Gold or Silver Pens will please state the full price they wish to pay for the pen, and the pen will be sent accordingly

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles with which the Quartermaster's Department may be required to furnish during the ensuing year:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Pick Helves, per gross.
Spades and Shovels, each.
Tent Bolts, per gross.
Tent Screws, per gross.
Tents, Sibley, each.
Tents, Shelter, each.
Tents, Wall, each.
Tent Poles, per gross.
Tent Pins, per gross.
Tent Ridge Poles, per gross.
Tent Ridge Pins, per gross.
Axes, Felling, No. 1, per dozen.
Axes, Felling, No. 2, per dozen.
Axes, Pioneer, per dozen.
Axes, Broad, per dozen.
Axes, Hatchet, per dozen.
Axes, Pioneer, per dozen.
Axes, Broad, per dozen.
Axes, Hatchet, per dozen.
Axes, Felling, No. 1, per dozen.
Axes, Felling, No. 2

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

WALLACK'S—Masks and Faces.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ill-Treated Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving War Pictures, &c., at all hours—Minnie's Circus, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

GALLERY (No. 785 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Farewell Concerts.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 443 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrian Performances.

WM. AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—The Stereoscopic, or Mirror of the Universe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Huntsville, Ala., gives the bald statement that a heavy battle is reported to have taken place between the forces of Gen. Sherman and the rebels under Polk, near Brandon, Miss., in which Polk was whipped, and lost 12,000 in prisoners alone. A few days since the report of a battle at Brandon came to us from rebel sources. The same dispatch says that Gen. Dodge has frustrated an attempt on the part of a large force of rebels to cross the Tennessee River at three separate ferries. The enemy are believed to have been Bloody's command. Our loss is reported to have been slight.

A dispatch from Cairo gives further details concerning the brilliant advance of Gen. Sherman's army. It passed through Jackson, Miss., in two columns, driving the enemy so precipitately across Pearl River that he left his pontoons and two pieces of artillery behind him. Our forces seized provisions and supplies, and swept on, reaching Meridian in the short space of ten days after leaving Vicksburgh. Large numbers of deserters had come to our army from Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi regiments. Refugees report that great fear is felt by the Mobilians at the threatened attack upon the city. The rebels have there a garrison of 15,000 men.

The steamships *Arago* and *George Washington* arrived on Saturday from New-Orleans, the latter with dates to the 12th. The *Arago* stopped at Key West, where she brings a mail. The 28th Maine Volunteers and the 1st Maine Battery, both recruited, came home by her on furlough. The *George Washington* brings advices from Indianola, Texas, to the 8th inst. Nearly all the troops there were reinlisting. An expedition was out in search of rebels and lumber had returned. They found no signs of the enemy, but brought in a lot of lumber. Gen. Banks having gone North to testify in a important case at St. Louis, Gen. First Harry Warren was in command of the division during his absence. At New-Orleans gold was quoted at 62½@64 per cent. premium. The cotton market was dull at 68½ for good ordinary to 70½ for strict middling. Sugar and molasses were in good demand. The *George Washington* passed the gunboat *Arizona* and bark *Anderson* going up the river, and on the 13th, when one hundred miles west of Tortugas, she passed the steamer *Merrimack*, bound for New-Orleans.

The old regiments are returning from their thirty days' visits to their homes with an average of one hundred and forty new recruits each. Very nearly one hundred and ten thousand new recruits have been formally mustered into the service since the 1st of November last, and many more thousands are known to be enlisted, although not yet mustered in. The last two weeks the enlistments have averaged 1,000 a day. Of the number formally mustered into the service New-York has furnished about 15,000, Ohio 16,000, Indiana and Illinois 12,000 each, Missouri about 7,000, and Pennsylvania the same number.

Intelligence from Fort Smith, Ark., announces the retirement of the rebel Gen. Pierce to Mexico, on a continuous furlough, probably because of his well-settled convictions of the hopelessness of the cause of secession. The arrival of refugees from Texas has been quite numerous, but recently the rebels have made it quite difficult for fugitives to enter the Union lines in Arkansas.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch from Louisa, Ky., saying that on the 14th inst. Col. Gallup surprised the rebel Col. Ferguson's command in Wayne County, West Virginia, captured 60 prisoners, four of whom were commissioned officers, eighty stand of arms, a number of stolen horses, and supplies of forage and ammunition. This Ferguson is the person who recently captured Gen. Scammon. The report further says that 500 Union prisoners were released.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship *Africa* at Halifax, we have three days' later advices from Europe. The news concerning the Dano-German war is very meagre. A dispatch from Hamburg on the morning of the 6th says that severe fighting has been going on, as numbers of wounded were constantly coming into Rendsburg; but no particulars were received, and it was supposed that the Prussians had prohibited the transmission of news. A later dispatch announces the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes, and its occupation by the Allies. Nothing is known as to the capture of Missunde. The attack on that position on the 2d was made by a force of two thousand Prussians, who were opposed by two thousand Danes. The Prussians twice attempted to carry the Danish works by assault, and were repulsed on both occasions with heavy loss. In the British Parliament the Queen's Speech had been under consideration by both Houses, and an address in reply had been adopted. In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the foreign policy of the Government, Earl Derby characterized the policy of Earl Russell as humiliating to England, and repudiated the idea of British responsibility to the Government of the United States for the depredations of the *Alabama*. He trusted such a reply had been forwarded to Washington as would forever put an end to such demands. In his reply Earl Russell said that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark. In the Commons, during the discussion of the speech, Mr. Disraeli expressed himself of the opinion that the Queen should have made some allusion to American affairs, and complained of her silence. Lord Palmerston replied vigorously, defending the course of the Government. At a ball given on the 3d inst. by Louis Napoleon, at the Tuileries, he remarked to a knot of Field-Marshals and Generals that the war in the North did not concern France, and her course, therefore, would be non-intervention—a sentiment which was concurred in by those to whom it was addressed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Logan's recent expedition into Northeastern Alabama developed the fact that almost the entire population of that section of the State is, honestly, intensely loyal—as much so as the East Tennesseans. Men who had lived in the mountains two years to avoid rebel service, came in and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. One Alabamian, McCurdy, during the expedition, dodged out of his company, enrolled their names on a piece of brown paper with a pencil, borrowed a horse, and actually went off with his men and captured a company of bushwhackers called Home Guards, and brought them into our camp.

The greatest cavalry expedition of the war has started from Memphis and Corinth, and is now moving into the vitals of the South. It is under command of Gens. Smith and Grierson. It is a part, and the precursor of Gen. Sherman's movement from Vicksburgh toward Jackson and Meridian, and its mission, we presume, is to cut the railroads in Alabama and Mississippi, so as to isolate Polk's army at Meridian. The total force is about 10,000 men. It will probably emerge from rebeldom at Madisonville, La., Pensacola, or near Chattanooga.

The Stock Market was again very much excited on the Railway speculation on Saturday, and left off higher than on Friday night. The business done was very large, and it was kept up until late in the evening. Gold steady at 159½. Money in easy supply.

Washington's Birthday.

Has the birthday of Washington any lesson for us? We are engaged in the most tremendous civil war which the world has seen. The nation, of which he was the leader, in its struggle for birth and place among the nations of the earth, has been for three years carrying on a struggle for existence, compared with which the toils and pains of that earlier contest are not to be named. Have we lost in the heat of the conflict anything of the veneration with which we think of the hero whose birth we celebrate to-day? Are we losing sight of those things which he held dear and setting at naught the principles for which his days of toil and nights of anxiety were spent? There are men among us who claim that we are, but they are of those who have had the least appreciation of Washington in years that are past, but have used his name as a shield for schemes and policies which his heart would have revolted from. Says the *Journal of Commerce*: "The approach of the 22d of February suggests the sorrowful reflection that the memory of Washington is falling into disrespect. The dominant party has no desire to keep him before the country as a father, a teacher, or an example."

We declare that the statement is utterly untrue. That memory is not falling into disrespect. There never was a time when those things which Washington most valued were so highly prized by the people. The *Journal* may have found out that the mere name of Washington can no longer be used as it has been, to befool and destroy the principles which were the strength of his life, and the structure which he spent his life in building. But the people appreciate as they never have before the beauty and the glory of those rights of man upon whose broad foundation our institutions were set up. They are learning, as they have not before, that all men are endowed with inalienable rights to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that this Government was founded upon those rights to secure the blessings of liberty to us and to our children. Why have they undergone the sufferings of the past three years? Why have they poured forth blood and treasure unstintedly, but for the love they bore to those principles with which the name of Washington has been indissolubly connected? It was not merely to save the form of the Government. If they had suffered the rebellion to overthrow it, and to seat itself at Washington, and to extend its sway over all the land, North as well as South, they would have preserved the nation's life for awhile. It would have been the United States still, having its Capitol at Washington, and treated with by the nations of the earth, as being the same nation, just as France was the same nation after Louis Napoleon seized the imperial power that she was before. But it would have been the form without the substance, the dead carcass from which the fair spirit of Liberty had been driven by murderous hands, and which was animated by the foul vampyre of Slavery instead.

And are we, who have refused to allow this frightful substitution of death for life to be effected, are we to be charged with having no desire to keep before the country the men who first gave the nation its start into existence? How could we so well keep them before the country as teachers, fathers and examples, as by exalting their labors, and perpetuating the result of their toils?

If Washington were alive to-day where would he be found? Among those who have rebelled against a free Government in favor of Slavery? Never! He would be among that noble band of men who, "faithful among the faithless found," have clung to the Stars and Stripes amid persecution and obloquy. Still less would he join the ranks of those men who are ever seeking to find fault with our leaders, to make excuse for the rebels, to encourage dissatisfaction and dissension, and who rejoice over every mistake and magnify every fault of those whose hands they should strengthen.

He might differ with some of the "dominant party" as to the measures to be pursued. Although he expressed it as one of his "first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law," we think he would agree with us in desiring to see the rebellion thoroughly put down before any issue of that kind was brought before the people, lest enemies of the cause should seize occasion to work injury to it. He might have his own views as to measures or men, but we may be assured that nothing would be allowed to divert him from the one purpose of establishing upon a firmer foundation than ever before the rights of humanity, and giving to the world a better idea of the blessings of a representative Government based upon liberty.

And in no way can we do so much honor to his memory, in no way can we so surely secure lasting honor and reverence to his name as by devoting ourselves with singleness of heart to that same end.

It was well for the President two years ago to take Washington's birthday as the signal for the general advance of the armies of Liberty upon the strongholds of Slavery. It is well for our citizens to choose that day for the opening of fairs whose proceeds shall aid in the care of the soldier who fights under the flag of Liberty.

These are deeds which he would rejoice to have his name connected with—and as long as his birthday is chosen as the day when heroism or munificence or sacrifice in our country's cause is called for, because that day must bring forth higher heroism or nobler sacrifice, so long there will be no danger of his memory's falling into disrespect or his name into forgetfulness.

But alas! for the rebels. What part or lot have they now in the name or fame of Washington! They have cut themselves loose from all the grand associations of the past, and the names of the Fathers could no longer be honored among them, if they should by evil power succeed in their mad design of overthrowing the Government which the Fathers established. But the signs look brighter for our bringing back to them the blessings which they threw away, and among them not the least are the glories of the ancient days, the thrill of old associations, and of rejoicing new and deeper than they ever felt before in Independence Day and the birthday of Washington, and in all the hopes for man with which those two days are and ever will be bright.

The Conscription Bill in its Final Form.

Whatever may be the extent to which the needs of the country may necessitate the practical enforcement of the draft, it is one comfort that we have at length a Conscription Law which is measurably perfect, and which is ready to hand whenever occasion requires. The act of last year, to which the bill just passed takes the form of an amendment, proved notoriously defective, and it became the duty of Congress to remedy its errors. In doing this, the committees intrusted with the elaboration of the new bill deserve the credit of patient, laborious, conscientious effort. All other systems of conscription have been laid under tribute, and no pains has been spared to render the law at once efficient and just. If it has seemed at times that the elaborate discussion it occasioned in both branches of Congress was causing needless delay in the passage of the measure, it is at least a matter of satisfaction that we have now a law which bids fair to realize the practical desideratum contemplated, without at the same time being too onerous on the public.

In its final form the bill provides that the quotas of localities shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished. Those enlisting in the naval service will also be taken into account, as well as all who may volunteer after the ordering of the draft. It also provides that if the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft, further draft shall be made, and like proceedings had until the quota of the district is filled.

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. *But in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year*; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

The following persons are exempted from enrollment and draft, viz.: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged. No persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

So much of the Enrollment Act as provides for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated.

No person of foreign birth shall on account of alleiage be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alleiage.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, are to be enrolled according to the provisions of the Enrollment Act, and form part of the national forces. And when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of $100, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States.

A Useless Appeal for Immorality.—The Committee of Claims of the Senate has been occupied with the consideration of the memorial of a gentleman named Charles de Arma, who complains that not only has the Senate refused to make him a Brigadier-General but Gen. Halleck has refused him "an opportunity to gain distinction in the field or an honorable death." We are sorry to find, however, that the Committee has been discharged from further consideration of the subject, and that "it has been indefinitely postponed." Some action, it seems to us, ought to have been taken in the matter, as there are hardly the times in which to deny anybody the chance either of distinction in the field or of "an honorable death." Mr. de Arma seems, however, to labor under the delusion that it is only as a Brigadier that "the path to glory or the grave" will be open to him. This is a sad mistake. We can assure him that this attractive highway is not by any means crowded with officers of that rank. Large numbers of them prefer the pleasant little byeways on either side, and leave the race for immortality to their humbler brethren. If Mr. de Arma really thirsts for fame or death, he can be put in the way of gratifying himself in various other ranks; and if the worst comes to the worst, can reach the field of glory without troubling either Gen. Halleck or the Senate. His appearance as full private in any of our armies will give the greatest pleasure to the numerous gentlemen who are already in enjoyment of that dignity, and we beg to inform him that his expenses down will be paid on application to the nearest Provost-Marshal. We accordingly invite him to let the Senate and the War Department alone, and seek death or glory in his *own way. We can assure him that one* or other of these prizes is within the reach of any active, energetic and ambitious man either in Virginia or Tennessee. He will, probably, if he goes to Tennessee, meet with Robert Toombs, of Georgia, bent on the same errand as himself. That worthy announced his intention of sacrificing himself for his country some months ago, and we judge that by this time he must have settled his affairs, and be ready for the dread event.

The Municipal Junketings.

There is no tax-payer and no honest man in the City who reads Mayor Gunther's refusal to preside at the "banquet" that the Aldermen and Common Councilmen propose to give themselves and their friends on Washington's birthday, at the public expense, who will not thank him most heartily for having written it. He may rely upon it, that although, most unfortunately, as we believe, it is impossible to prevent the municipal elections from turning upon questions of Federal politics, the Mayor's opinions either on peace or war, Slavery or Anti-slavery, will not deprive him of the heartiest gratitude and heartiest support of the public, so long as he uses his powers to repress abuses and corruption and keep down taxation. There is nothing which the knaves with whom he has to deal do not turn to account for the purpose of filling their stomachs and their pockets. If we are for war, they stimulate our zeal by feasting, riding in carriages, and buying kid gloves at our expense; if we are for peace, they take the same means of testifying our satisfaction. If we revere the memory of a dead hero, they embody our reverence in a carousal; if we wish to honor a live one, they make it the occasion for wholesale pillage of the treasury. The system has long filled us with shame; but it is now growing into something worse than a mere scandal. What with United States taxes, State taxes and Municipal taxes, the burdens of those who live in New-York are fast becoming intolerable. It is a great delusion to suppose that these burdens fall only on the "tax-payers," commonly so-called—those who own real estate, which can be sold in default of payment. They fall on every resident in the City whatever his condition or calling. Whatever affects rents, of course affects the prices of all commodities sold or produced in houses or stores, as taxes affect rents; and, consequently, it may be safely said that every one of the feasts, excursions, processions, got up by the Common Council and their hangers-on, every dollar filched in the various public departments by the members of the "Ring," is felt in the humblest tenement in the City. Every ride the Aldermen take in public carriages, and every pair of yellow kid gloves they put on their brawny hands, makes it a little more difficult for the working man to provide shelter, food and clothing for his family. The rents of a vast number of the stores in the City are about to be doubled on the 1st of May; those of houses are increased by one-third—all this is of course not due to the weight of municipal taxation, but a portion of it is; and there is no taxation which is increasing in the same ratio as that of this City. Population and resources bid fair to grow far more rapidly than the burdens either of the nation or the State; but the burdens of the City Government are growing far more rapidly than population or wealth.

This must be ended some time. It must be brought to a close by what political economists call "positive and preventive" checks. In other words, if not stopped by prudent legislation, it will be stopped by the bankruptcy and the flight of capital to towns where so large a portion of the profits will not be absorbed by expenses. The commercial advantages of New-York are very great; but they are not so great that a few years more of corporation plundering cannot neutralize them.

We do not yet know what legislative or constitutional means can be adopted in order to relegate the present Board of Aldermen and Common Councilmen to their proper spheres; but, in the meantime, we sincerely trust the Mayor can do a world of good by applying his brake to the machine, and we are greatly rejoiced to see that he is doing it. He could not possibly strike at a point that will give heartier gratification to the public at large than one aimed at the feeding swindles. There is something exceedingly revolting, considering the condition of the country and of the army, in these corporation feasts. If these worthies want to eat and drink in honor of Washington, by all means let them do it, but let them pay their bills out of their own pockets. There probably never was a man in America who would have been more thoroughly disgusted by the spectacle of an intemperate banquet than Washington himself; and we sincerely trust that all men of character and position who may be invited to the proposed "banquet," will pay their tribute to his memory by staying away from it.

WAR VESSELS.

A Terrible New English Iron-Clad.

The London *Times*, of 20th January, admonishes the Naval Powers of the world that England is now building an armored ship that will be "as terrible an assailant to iron-clads as an iron-clad would be to wooden ships." Our cotemporary, at a loss for a word that will convey a proper idea of the nature of the new fearful engine of war, calls it a "monster." The object, we are told, "with which this vessel is designed is, in case of another great naval war, to avoid repetition of the long, dreary work of blockading an enemy's fleet by wearisome and dangerous cruising off the mouth of harbors. The *Bellerophon* (the monster's name) is, in short, to a fleet of iron-clads what a fox-terrier is to a pack of hounds. In case of an enemy's iron fleet running into port, she can follow them with impunity."

The confident tone in which the new comer is heralded would naturally lead to the supposition that some startling principle had been developed in the art of constructing and propelling ships, some new material discovered of greater power to resist projectiles than hitherto known, some new mode of constructing ordnance devised for doubling or quadrupling the present charge of powder. Nothing of the kind—the *Bellerophon* is simply an iron vessel 200 feet long, 58 feet beam, 25 feet draft, and 4,246 tons burden. Nor does the motive power to be applied present any remarkable features. "It is hoped" that by working steam expansively, and by adopting some other modern improvements, to reduce the consumption of coal to 2½ pounds per horse power per hour. "If this great result be effected," says our cotemporary, "she can be depended upon at sea to average 15 knots." But, as he admits that the *Black Prince*, which is provided with the best machinery that England could produce a year or two ago, consumes 4½ pounds per horse power per hour, the hope expressed will scarcely be realized. Thus, neither the size of the terrible ship, nor her speed, present anything extraordinary. The "monster," therefore, to justify the name, should be absolutely impregnable and carry armament of such weight and disposition as to render opposition hopeless. Fortunately we are not left to conjecture on these points. Everything is described by our cotemporary with the utmost exactness. We are told that the impenetrable armor of the *Bellerophon* is composed of 6-inch solid plating backed. We beg our readers not to question our accuracy—backed by 9-inches of teak wood attached directly to the thin skin of the iron hull. It was only last week that a 5-inch solid plate, manufactured at a celebrated establishment in France, was shot through and broken into fragments at the first discharge from a 15 inch gun at Washington Navy-yard. We are aware that the English know nothing of such heavy guns, and that, at Shoeburyness, their trial ground, guns of 15-inch calibre, and their unhandy 450 pound shot, are not to be met with. Small calibres and elongated, handsomely turned projectiles of high initial velocity, are alone tolerated at Shoeburyness—always excepting the wonderful spherical 68-pounder. Velocity is everything at the English official target exhibitions. The shaking of foundations and breaking armor plates all to pieces at the first discharge with the lumbering 15-inch shot, Yankee fashion, has no charm for the scientific artillerists of Shoeburyness. These seasons delight in noting the gradual extensions of small cracks produced by the impacts of the shot, and their interesting ramifications with other small cracks contiguous to certain bolt holes. An armor plate, which at the end of a day's trial, exhibits such marks in profusion is contemplated with much satisfaction. It furnishes matter for interesting speculation on the subject of momentum and cohesive force.

We have stated the thickness of the *Bellerophon's* armor—we will now describe how this impenetrable mail is distributed over the ship. Only 90 feet of the entire length is protected by armor reaching the upper deck. The remainder is merely cased by an armor belt extending six feet above and five feet below water. Above this belt both ends of the ship for a distance of 210 feet, are composed merely of the ordinary thin plating common to all iron vessels. The quarters of the officers and men are, therefore, wholly unprotected against shot, and may be riddled by transverse or raking fire by guns of any calibre. No provision is made for defending the ends of the ship. Five broadside guns on each side, placed fifteen feet apart, compose her entire armament. A turret vessel of adequate speed may keep close to the stern of the *Bellerophon*, or lap her sides for sixty feet, without being molested by her guns. Let us imagine the *Dictator*, with her power, to direct her entire battery over the bow, placed as we have stated, how long would the "monster" endure the raking shot from the 15-inch guns which would plow through from end to end? Bulkheads would avail little against a shot which we have proved can crush a 5-inch solid plate into fragments. The unprotected character of the ends of the *Bellerophon* being admitted, our cotemporary observes: "In action, of course, all the officers and crew would be in the battery, or below the line of the armor." But where will these officers and men go after the action? Their quarters, in the meantime, have been utterly demolished by the shells that have riddled the thin skin of the vessel that formed their only protection, and the openings made by the explosion of our 15-inch shells, sufficient to admit horses and cart, will, in a gateway, let in such a quantity of water as to defy the power of steam and centrifugal pumps. But we have shown that even the central portion of the *Bellerophon* which protects her guns is not of sufficient thickness to be proof against shot from our 15-inch guns. Let us now consider that in our turret ships of the Dictator and Kalamazoo class, the guns are protected by fifteen inches thickness, while the turrets are protected by ten inches thickness of plating and wrought iron, backed by three and a half feet thickness of oak. We are surprised, under these circumstances, at the absurd pretensions of the London *Times*, and still more to find the British Admiralty, after so many costly experiments, sanction the construction of iron-clads so erroneous in principle as the *Bellerophon*. Could it be shown that higher speed is attainable on this plan, it might be argued that such a ship can take up her own position and thereby mitigate the evils of erroneous construction; but so far from the *Bellerophon* being able to carry a greater amount of motive power (or tonnage than other ships, her side armor is twice as heavy as that of our large-turreted iron-clads of the Dictator type, which latter, therefore, besides their impregnability, will carry a greater amount of motive power, compared with their displacement, than the English "monster."

AMUSEMENTS.

The cold weather and the religious season instructed materially with the steady flow of prosperity at some of our places of amusement last week. Those establishments that depended on the Elements were damaged most severely from the latter cause; and in fact, "weather" taunted down so rapidly that it was found indisputable to hastily shelve the "Irish Drama." Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams closed their engagement at Niblo's on Saturday, giving Mr. Gaylor, the author of the "Genesee Saint," a benefit on the previous night. In the interval between the Williams' and the Seguins' engagements, Mr. Wheatley proposes to give us a few performances of his "Dutch Music," commencing to-night. The cost is almost entirely now.

Mr. Maretzek played four times last week, and can boast of two average houses and two bumpers; the latter being drawn forth by "Faust" on Friday, and the "Norma" matinée on Saturday. Notwithstanding the enormous expenses of Mr. Maretzek's company, the season promises to be both long and remunerative. There is a rumor, by the way, that the impresario has received tempting invitations from New-Orleans, and contemplates a flying visit to that city; but Mr. Maretzek frequently thinks twice before he acts once, and, in fact, he has a sufficient field for his exertions in the three cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The present will be an unusually interesting week. It opens to-night, with the *rentrée* of Signor Bettini, in "I Puritani"—an opera in which he has no rival. Miss Kellogg is the *Elvira*, and Bellini and Bricci are in the cast. On Friday, Miss Hazen is to make her début in "Lucia." The lady is young, possesses a good voice, and has abundance of enthusiasm. On Saturday evening, "Faust" will be given. There will be no matinée this week.

Mr. Gottschalk the pianist has returned from his Western tour, and will commence a new series of Farewell concerts at Niblo's saloon to-night. Mme. D'Angri, the renowned contralto, Mr. Carlo Patti, violinist, Mlle. Barnetche, pianiste, and Mr. Graham Bonner, tenor, will assist Mr. Gottschalk, who plays four of his best known compositions.

Mr. Jackson gave a performance at the Winter Garden on Saturday, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Although several ladies of the Committee especially selected a music-de-to performance to an evening performance, it is understood that Mr. Jackson has placed the receipts of the latter at their disposition. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" still attracts excellent audiences, and will probably run through the entire engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

The receipts on Wednesday next at the Olympic Theatre will be handed over to the same excellent association. Two pieces will be played on that occasion, the "Pride of the Market" and the "Ill treated Il Trovatore." To-night the "Follies of a Night" and last-named extravaganza. We are glad to notice, by the way, that Mrs. Wood has at last concluded to bring out new pieces. A farce or two every now and then, is well enough, but it is asking too much of the public that they shall patronize the theatre exclusively for those critics. On Thursday Mrs. Wood produces a comedy written expressly for her benefit by Messrs. Brougham Dale and Frank Wood, called "Taming a Butterfly."

Mr. Wallack revives an excellent drama to-night, and one which is excellently played by the members of this company. It is "Masks and Faces," the original of Charles Reade's novel of "Peg Woffington." The Triplet of Mr. Chas. Fisher is an exquisite model of character-acting.

A new piece called "Miriam's Crime" will be produced at Barnum's Museum to-day. It has been prepared with the care which now characterizes the stage management of the Museum, and will undoubtedly be received with favor by the public. There are a thousand other novelties in the museum which must be seen to be believed, such as giants and hags, dwarfs and whistlers, &c.

At the Théâtre Français to-morrow night we are to have "Le Helocaron," operetta in one act, by Offenbach; "Le Deux Veuves," comedy in one act, by M. Mazerolle, and "Les Noces du Roi Agis," comedy vaudeville, by Messrs. Ravon and Valex.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas give their fourth series of chamber music at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday (to-morrow) next.

Mr. J. M. Paynson, the pianist, announces a grand concert for Saturday evening at Irving Hall. Hummel's famous concerto in F. minor is the principal instrumental feature.

The Stereocopticon continues to attract large audiences to Hope Chapel. There is a constant succession of novelties in the views represented. Few entertainments are managed in as active and spirited a manner. This, and the intrinsic merit of the exhibition, accounts for the decided success which continues to attend the Stereocopticon in Hope Chapel.

The grand testimonial concert to Mr. Lafayette Harrison has been postponed from Thursday, March 3, to Saturday, March 5. This was rendered necessary in consequence of the scarcity of orchestral players, and the many engagements they have on the first named night. To the public it will make no difference. The programme has been arranged, and is certainly one of the most attractive documents of the kind ever offered to the public. It contains four numbers for grand orchestra; a chorus to be sung by deputations from all the singing societies of the Metropolis; a solo by Mme. Mazzoni; a duet by Mme. Bernardi; a duet by theatrical artists; two movements of a concerto and a solo by Mr. Mills; and a violin solo by Mr. Bernh. Wallenhaupt. The conductors are Messrs. Bergmann, Timm, Thomas, Arcisa and Timm.

Fine Arts.

Mr. Frank Buttre's old Grayon Gallery, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, has been rendered lively during the past week, by the exhibition of Mr. Albert Bierstadt's new picture of the "Rocky Mountains." This work, by one of the most industrious and original painters of American artists, owes its origin to a Western trip undertaken in 1859. Although particular in locality, it is general in detail; and represents not only the bold majestic lines of the mountain range in the Wind River district, but the amenities of a lovely valley, with the vital freshness of Californian vegetation, and the gorgeous shimmer of sparkling waters. An Indian encampment in the foreground, treated with a fidelity that renders the details of costume, manner, &c., historically interesting, imparts a necessary degree of human warmth to the picture. The subject, indeed, is handled with mingled power and softness, and charms quite as much as it impresses. It is more coherent than works of its size are apt to be, and although large, has not been degraded with the much mistaken ambition of execution.]

Mr. Bierstadt's work is, of course, to be engraved. Full particulars can be had in the Gallery.

Artists' Reception.—The artists of the Dodworth Studio Building, No. 806 Fifth-avenue, will give their next reception on Thursday evening.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut.-Col. Connolly, of the British Army, is engaged at the Stevenson House.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, is occupying suites Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. P. Dole, the Indian Commissioner; L. Farlee, Chas. W. McCord, and H. Pittsburgh and wife, of St. Louis; Joseph Sweets and daughter, of Maysville, Kansas; F. S. Bassett, of the United States Navy, and F. H. Crosswell, of Sanderson, Kentucky, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Robert Ross; Rogers, Fourier, Wood, of Albany; J. Letchworth, of Buffalo; Col. T. B. Johnson, of the United States Army; W. B. Wainrige and wife, of Detroit; Hon. H. A. Risley, of Dunkirk; Capt. Jack Lawless, of Wilmington; Hon. B. F. Hinn, of Dansville; Hon. I. Stryker and wife, of Rome, and W. Rankin, of Rochester, are stopping at the Astor House.

Veterans from Hilton Head.—The United States steam transport John Rice, Capt. Hagans, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, in five days from Hilton Head. She brings the Ninth and Eleventh Maine Regiments, (veterans.) There are 600 men of the Ninth, of which the following are the officers: Colonel, Robie Emery; Lieutenant-Colonel, Silas H. Robinson; Captains, Robt. J. Gray, Joseph Noble, Sylvester B. Troy, Wm. A. Burrows, Billings Brackett; Lieutenants, Levi H. McKenney, Benjamin F. Whitten, Josiah C. Bean, Wm. L. Rugent, Jonas L. Thompson, Joshua G. Ross.

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11,000 bbls. Ashes, 7,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bbls. Corn Meal, 900 bbls. Rye Flour, 1,000 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bbls. Provisions, and 700 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—are nominally lower, including Pots at [illegible] 7c. and Pearls at [illegible] 12c. Stock in the hands of the inspectors, some, 400 bbls.

COFFEE—is in moderate demand at full rates; Java, 40c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, [illegible]; City, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible].

COTTON—Continues inactive at irregular prices; including at No. 40 No., chiefly within the range. [illegible] Sales and receipts since our last, of 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A brisk demand prevailed for Flour last evening, which led to an advance of 10@20c. [illegible] over yesterday's rates. The demand was mainly for [illegible] on the news of commencement of navigation, and on the Dance and Germains. On the strength of this news, a purchaser now buys the Africa offered [illegible] yesterday, and declined the market [illegible] prices receding about 10c. ⅌ bbl. from the extreme figures of last evening; and closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 21,000 bbls., (all told,) including Superfine State and Western, at [illegible]; fair to choice extra State at [illegible]; chiefly at [illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at [illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat was very freely purchased by shippers, and, to some extent, by speculators, last evening, at a partial advance of 1@2c. ⅌ bushel on our quotations of yesterday; but has been in less demand to-day, and closes rather heavy, at about the quoted figures. The prices given in our last, [illegible] Corn was in very moderate request and lower, prices [illegible] Rye was in fair request and lower, prices [illegible] Barley and Barley Malt are nominally lower. Oats were in moderate request, at former prices. We quote Canadian 90c. [illegible]; Western at 91c.@92c.; State at 90c.@[illegible]; Jersey at 88c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. Receipts of Canadian Oats, since our last, of 115,000 bushels; Western, 6,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request at lower prices. Sales since our last of 9,200 bbls., at [illegible] for New Mess; and 624 for June and July delivery; 201 prime at [illegible] for Mess, and seven-eighths; and [illegible] for March and April delivery; [illegible] for two-year old Mess; [illegible] for Old and New-Clear Meat; [illegible] for Thin Meat; [illegible] for Western and City Prime Mess; [illegible] for City and Prime Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at [illegible]. Lard is quoted at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand at [illegible] for Prime Mess, [illegible] for India Mess, [illegible] ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are quoted at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Tallow is in fair demand at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Butter is in fair demand at [illegible] for choice Western, and [illegible] for Ohio. Cheese is selling in lots at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 2,700 bbls. Flour, part of it, 5s. 3d.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d., some reserve now released; 30 bbls. Pork at [illegible]; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 2,500 bbls. Rosin at [illegible]; 25 tons Tobacco, by sailing vessel, and [illegible] for steamer; 20 bales Tallow, by sailing vessel, at [illegible]; 5 bbls. Tobacco at 30c.; and, by steamer, 200 pkgs. Cheese and 25 do. Pork, at [illegible]. For London—[illegible] bbls. Pork at 5s. 3d.; 225 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 200 bbls. Rosin at [illegible]. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour at [illegible]; 150 bbls. Rosin, and 18 bbls. Tallow. For Belfast, 300 bbls. Flour at [illegible]; 150 bbls. Rosin, and 18 bbls. Tallow. The Nova Scotia brigantine Ann, of 198 tons, for a cargo of Coal, between Sydney and New-York, on Coastwise account, 400 tons. Tobacco, the [illegible] to a French port in Havre, freight, 20f. [illegible] a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to Demerara and back, 3,000, half gold; one [illegible] to Tampico, $1,100, gold; a British schr., 1,600 bbls. to Jamaica and back, $1,200; a Bremen bark, 250 tons, to Havana, $900; a British brig, per same, same voyage, $1,400; a Bremen brig, per same, same voyage, $1,400; a British brig, 2,000 bbls., to Havana and back, $1,800, half gold; a British brig, per same, same voyage, $1,400, gold; a British brig, 2,000 bbls., to Matanzas and back, $1,800, half gold; a British brig, 150 tons, to Matanzas, $1,75; a brig, 200 tons, same voyage, dis. and 25 on deck; a British brig, 150 tons, to Matanzas, $1000; a British schooner, 125 tons, to Porto Rico and back; Sugar, 50c.; and Molasses, 62 on deck; a hay to Panama, a British bark, 350 tons, to Belize, Rond.; a schooner from Bristol to north side Cuba and back; and a British brig, 271 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

Consumption.—In the incipient stages of this disease Brown's Bronchial Troches will afford great relief; they promote expectoration and allay the hacking cough.

Gold Pens.

FULLY A CENTURY OF TRIAL—and yet not a single GOLD PEN AND PENCILS. Pens and Factory No. 180 Broadway.

Manufacturers Made Dies.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect Eye Lenses, Spectacles and Spectacles. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. SATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and opticians. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

F. M. PARMELEE, No. 66 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Remarkable, the Experiment of Phosphorus and Camphor, after a careful and thorough examination of Wm. H. Hickmott's New Gold Plate Pens, says: "Those operations, with great care, Mr. Wm. H. Hickmott's New Gold Plate Pens, and it is my opinion that they are very superior durable pens. Smooth as possible, with good the points, purity, cleanness, and quality of their steel. I recommend such pens, and I am of their account to the public in general, and Author, and of their account."

E. M. GOTTSCHALK, No. 451 Broadway, New-York, July 10, 1863.

Morse's Hair Restoration Still Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to Dye and every other preparation for the hair. Its effects are permanent, and it is free from all injurious ingredients. It is now used as easily as any article of toilet, and is the best hair dressing that the world has ever produced. It being used as easily as any article of the toilet, it is the most convenient and entirely free from the offensive and injurious ingredients contained in other preparations. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Depot, 197 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes.—The Record of Shoemakers' Wm. A. Lane, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902,

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	2,500,207 57
Total Marine Premiums	$2,776,011 87
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,618 31
Losses adjusted and paid, and accrued, less salvages	338,793 42—2,079,411 73
Expenses, commissions, taxes and all other expenses	169,813 34
The Company have the following assets:	
Cash in bank and funds in hands of London bankers	$795,823 35
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,313 00
Scrip held by Company	24,025 25
Accrued interest to be received	12,009 17
Bonds and loans on bonds and mortgages	1,000,700 56
Loans on demand	436,100 00
Bills receivable	1,076,777 03—3,533,748 31
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.	

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January next.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the early issue of 1852, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1858 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 24 of February next, from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The form transfer books will be closed until the 1st of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. G. PICKERSGILL,	WM. DENHARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN E. JOHNSTON,
M. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. SEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. B. LAYTHAM,	WILSON G. HUNT,
C. A. DUNCAN,	W. CRANE,
H. J. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. LASPIN WALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
A. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. ALCOCK,
J. D. JONES,	CHAS. S. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN E. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN,

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

Orders may be left at the United branch offices at Lloyds under the management of Messrs. JOHN FICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained at the Home Office. Business transacted through the United States agents at other branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

OFFICE THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Net Cash Actual Premiums received from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$6,314,308 50
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,792,003 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,066,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,327,998 93
Losses paid during the same period	3,962,621 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,062,867 45
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,422,831 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	152,100 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, Assurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 81
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,379,676 65
Cash in Bank	764,819 66
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 24 of February next.

After reserving more than one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1853 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 24 of February next, from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

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By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1864.

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WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
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JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN E. JOHNSTON,
M. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. SEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. B. LAYTHAM,	WILSON G. HUNT,
C. A. DUNCAN,	W. CRANE,
H. J. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. LASPIN WALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
A. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. ALCOCK,
J. D. JONES,	CHAS. S. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN E. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN,

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

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The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
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Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
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A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, accumulated from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1853, which certificates were issued, amount to $14,338,000
Additional from 1st January, 1853, to 1st January, 1854 2,620,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,000
The certificates previous to 1842 have been redeemed by cash 11,650,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1854 $5,308,690

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pinet,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burtz,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Villeton,	S. T. Nicoll,	O. A. Hand,
Edward Cooper,	Jonathan D. Ferris,	Wm. Sturgis,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Wm. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	E. F. Rowland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Saml. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
J. A. Hargous,	Henry. L. Bogert,	R. R. Minturn, Jr.,
Jos. Seligman,	A. A. Low,	Saml. Burchard,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Facile,	James Low,

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 247 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TINNKEN,
CALVIN B. CARY,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	E. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. J. MACKHOUSE,	D. E. WOODHEAD,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
JEFFERY L. SAGE,	HENRY C. BOWAN,
PHILIP H. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. E. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund ....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-64.
GEORGE GARDEN BIGGS, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARACHER, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
GEORGE F. BOWMAN, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Manager.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London and West End Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Colombo, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokahama, Japan, Mauritius, Manila, Batavia, Bankok.
The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 22 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. G. HUGGLES,
No. 10 Wall-st., N. Y.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business to come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 23d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 12 M. The stock and bond books will be closed on the 1st day of March next, and be kept closed until the 11th day of March, thereafter.

W. P. BARNES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE holders of the Chicago and Alton First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, dated Nov. 1st, 1863, payable Nov. 1st, 1873, issued by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, at home and abroad, for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 20th day of February next, interest will be paid on the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 35 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
OFFICE, No. 36 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863	$6,013,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.	
For Premiums, viz.:	
Originals $379,023 13	
Renewals 1,130,108 79	
War extras 30,374 91	
Total Premiums $1,419,506 83	
For Annuities 22,317 97	
For Interest ....622,076 63—2,061,901 43	
Total $11,074,954 37	
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.	
Paid Claims by Death	$244,022 00
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,026 99
Paid Reductions of Premium	1,002 48
Paid Surrendered Policies	125,175 12
Paid Annuities	13,187 36
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	2,776 33
Paid Commissions	36,622 30
Paid Taxes	20,846 39
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,183 93
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	30,209 00
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	20,624 96—691,029 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,383,924 62
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$229,449 87
Bonds and Mortgages	4,469,154 30
United States Stocks	3,370,361 00
Real Estate	407,613 75
Balance due from Agents	18,164 55
	$10,493,284 47
Add:	
Interest accrued	$126,382 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission	20,468 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,884,476 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year	$1,110,311 57

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,843	$8,304,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	19,014	43,779,862
In force Feb. 1, 1863	16,921	37,381,492
Net Increase during year	2,093	$6,398,370

Dividends Additions payable with Policies $8,897,891

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	GEO. T. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT B. MCCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	RICHARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. KELTERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM Y. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAML. F. HOUSTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
SAM'L W. CORNELL,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	M. M. FREEMAN.
W. SMITH BROWN,	

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. L. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. RIP, M. D.
Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM, Bankers, No. 51 Mercer-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this other of the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 80 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct routes from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are to be made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain deposited with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM, No. 51 Mercer-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 31 William-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE
HAS
REMOVED
TO No. 16 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., generally.
Admission, $25 per annum.
ALBERT E. HOOLAY, Manager.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 29½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 41 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on approved securities.

TO LOAN—ON THREE MONTHS, IN SUMS of not less than $5,000, on improved property in New-York City. Interest 7 per cent. Address, enclosed, Box 6, J. McKEE, No. 61 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF ERIE BONDS (GOLD) of the Erie Railway Company, at home and abroad, for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 20th day of February next, interest will be paid on the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$120,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 11 Nassau-st.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 126 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital $200,000
STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:	
Cash balance in Bank and Office	$3,614 41
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val. ..$80,170	63,260 00—66,874 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, issue of 1862, owned by the Company	50,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company	64,816 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00—	70,121 34
Interest on loans due and accrued	2,317 34
Premiums outstanding	1,226 50
Rents due and accrued	1,625 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps	1,197 00
Total assets	$260,456 23

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,600 00

DIRECTORS.

John Garcia,	Gus. Raynard, Jr.,	Jules Billiet,
Jeannes Gourd,	Charles J. Marlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Eichemius,
S. F. Gilbert,	Howard O. Cady,	G. G. Hinckley,
William Fardon,	John E. Faure,	Geo. H. Young,
Bart. Ehlers,	Elias Pavenet,	Charles S. Pelh,
E. Rossange,		

SAMUEL E. CHAPP, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK STOCK
of the City of New-York
For sale by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 60 Wall-st.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, Good Bonds of North Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 10 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 24 of March, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.

MOOR FALLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO.,
WATERTOWN, Feb. 20, 1864.

CHANGE OF TRANSFER AGENCY.—THE books for the transfer of the stock of this company in the City of New-York will henceforth be kept at the Mercantile Bank: D. H. ARNOLD, Esq., Transfer Agent.

Bonds, coupons and dividends payable in New-York will also be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 11, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST MARCH ON the bonds of this Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of State of New-York, New-York City.

WILLIAM H. WARREN, Treasurer.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, GOLD, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to operate can do so by remitting the money or by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the negotiation of a check, No. 632, on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, drawn by Davis, Rhodes & Co., merchants in this City, dated Feb. 2, 1864, and made payable to Amanda Bullus. This check has been lost, and its payment is stopped.

VAN ARSDALE & BROWER TAKE THIS means of publicly acknowledging the prompt manner in which the Globe Fire Insurance Company have paid them the amount of their policy lost at the fire at No. 8 East Mechanic-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday night, 13th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS Bonds wanted by C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 5, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS A per share, free from Government TAX, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. REMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The Transfer Books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 20th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 56 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 21 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay in Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Dated Feb. 16, 1864.

Office of Southern States Ins. Co.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. from the Net Earnings of the Company during the preceding six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand, by order.

RICHARD S. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 6,566 Post-office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of Chatham and Duane, Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. paid on deposits of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $400 in any one year. Interest added to principal on March 1 and Sept. 1, and begins to run from first date.

THOMAS CHRISTIE, President.

E. H. DUNN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO DEALERS
IN
LORILLARD'S SNUFF.

I have this day advanced my prices to 72 cents per pound for Macaboy and Course Rappee; to 70 cents per pound for Yellow Snuff.

P. LORILLARD,
Nos. 14 and 16 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER & JOURNEAY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION,
No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
HOUSES AND STORES RENTED.
Sales of Furniture at residence, and on short notice.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of this day (Monday) being the birthday of the Father of our Country, I have postponed my usual Semi-weekly Stock Sale until THURSDAY, Feb. 25, my next regular sale day. This will give all our citizens an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the day, and celebrate the memory of our much-beloved and immortal Washington. May the purity of truth and sincere patriotism that prevailed during his lifetime be around us today in the hearts of all Patriots, and change their hearts to act with us in unity, so that we may soon enjoy the blessings of a perpetual Union.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 40 William-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY PUBLIC SALE OF 7 houses and lots on Greenwich, East 9th, East 11th, East 14th sts. and Lexington-av., New-York; also, on Hanover-place, Hayes-st., and corner of Lafayette-st and Hudson-av., Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, by order of trustees, TUESDAY, March 1, at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

No. 615 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot, 25x60 feet. Also, No. 615 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts. Lot 25 front by 52 feet 4 inches in the rear, by 58 feet deep. House 25 by 46 feet. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent., as long as the interest is paid.

No. 143 EAST 11TH-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot known as No. 143 East 11th-st., south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; lot 25 by 94 feet 10 in.; house 25 by 55 feet 8 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 228 EAST 14TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot known as No. 228 East 14th-st., between Avenues B and C, lot 20x76 ft. House 20x60 ft. $2,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 263 EAST GRAND-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 263 East 14th-st., north side, between Avenues A and B; lot 25 feet by 103 feet 2 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. as long as the interest is paid.

No. 143 EAST BROADWAY.—The five-story brick house and lot known as No. 143 East 11th-st., south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; lot 25 by 94 feet 10 in., house 25 by 55 feet 8 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 228 EAST 14TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot known as No. 228 East 14th-st., between Avenues B and C, lot 20x76 ft. House 20x60 ft. $2,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

Also, Two Lots—Adjoining the above, on the north side,

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Capt.	Sailing.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	Kelly	Saturday	
VIRGINIA	Rogers	Saturday	
PENNSYLVANIA	Lott		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have eight watertight compartments, classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$100	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	30	

Steerage $30
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ANGLIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
Steerage Passage	35 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
Steerage Passage	35 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths unreserved until paid for.
No passage on the book.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GALWAY LINE.
The Atlantic Ocean Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly between
GALWAY, AND NEW-YORK.
CORSICA, 2,400 Tons. COLUMBIA, 2,400 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 2,400 Tons. ANGLIA, 2,400 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $100; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $50 and $60. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S
Steamships JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 23.
Rates of passage:—$80, $90 and $100.
Sight Drafts on the Bank of Montreal, payable at its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to
THOMAS BRAHEL & BRAHLE,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM FORTNIGHTLY TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The following Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... March 5
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... March 12
and thence succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	25 00	Steerage to London	30 00
First Cabin to Paris	50 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	30 00	Steerage to Hamburg	30 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Passengers to Liverpool by Tuesdays: First Cabin, $75, $80, $100. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends may buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The New and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
R. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 6, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $35.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
R. R. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 55 West-st.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CHEROKEE,
Jesse Truscott, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
Frazier A. Bery, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight received on bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Manquais, will call for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, foot of Chambers-st., on
MONDAY, 29th of February,
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
Passage money to Nassau $20
Passage money to Havana 40
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The China—Anderson, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mail and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., immediately on the arrival of the Mail Train from Boston, which will leave Boston at half past 8 o'clock A. M. The Asia will sail on the 9th March.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NOURSE.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State forwarded by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Building, 42 Chambers-st.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday, on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst. (Washington's Birthday,) at the Church of the Messiah, opposite New-York Hotel.
LOYAL MEN, WHIGS, DEMOCRATS, and other patriots will speak and address the meeting.
Instrumental and vocal music of the highest order will be provided by an excellent band and chorus.
The friends of Abraham Lincoln are invited to attend.
RUFUS HAWKINS,
Chairman National Committee.
Moses Taylor, Charles G. Judson, John Stewart, H. P. Gardiner, A. W. Spink, J. C. Wyckoff, J. P. Gerard Verlet, Geo. H. Sullivan, Henry M. Taber, Charles Jones, Edward Mintum, George F. Bigelow, W. H. Parker, Wm. Dowdney, Jr., Robert Lenzel, Thomas Thompson, F. W. Grover, Isaac Newton, J. J. Herrick, Jr., Jas. Lenox Kennedy, Jr., Jas. Bell, Jr., Jas. Lee, Jr., Jas. Lee, Jr., Jas. Lee

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Feb. 22, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cp.	110⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	c 124⅝
24,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cp.	107	300 do.	125
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cp.	102⅝	700 do.	810
1,000 do.	102	100 do.	124⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1867, C.	99⅝	200 do.	124⅝
20,000 Ill. War Loan	97	100 Harlem R.	119
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62	100 Erie Railway	107
1,000 do.	62½	100 do.	107
3,000 do.	62	200 do.	106⅝
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	60	200 do.	106⅝
1,000 do.	62	100 Buf. & Erie R.	147⅝
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	72	300 do.	147⅝
20,000 do.	74	200 Harlem R.	118
5,000 N. Co., Ins. to M.	60⅝	300 do.	118⅝
5 Bk. Ns.	200	200 do.	118⅝
4,000 do.	200	200 do.	118⅝
2,000 Sta. Cp. Bond to '86	70	1000 do.	118⅝
Cos. R.	75	100 do.	118
1,000 La. State 6s	60	200 do.	118⅝
3,000 Cal. State 7s	110	200 Reading R.	b10 118
2,000 O. & Miss. C.	30	200 do.	118⅝
1,000 do.	30⅝	200 do.	118⅝
4,000 do.	107	200 do.	118⅝
1,000 Erie & M. Sts.	116	100 do.	118⅝
1,000 E. 4th M. Bs.	122	24 Mich. Cen. R.	140
2,000 Erie 4th M. Bs.	122⅝	300 do.	141⅝
20,000 Mich. Sn. & N. I. 1st M.	116⅝	400 do.	141⅝
4,000 Mich. Sn. S. F. 2d	81	200 do.	140 142
3,000 do.	110⅝	2000 do.	142
5,000 Ill. Cen. B.	82⅝	100 do.	142⅝
2,000 St. A.T. R. 2d M. F.	90	200 do.	b10 142⅝
4,000 A. & T. R. Inc.	88	100 do.	142⅝
2,000 Chi. & W. Ind.	95	100 M. Sc. & M. L. S.	97⅝
2,000 C. & R. W. 2d	80	1000 do.	97
3,000 do.	78⅝	200 do.	b10 97⅝
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	87	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	140
20,000 Mich. & Mo. L. G.	75	200 Ill. Cen. Rail S.	104⅝
10,000 do.	77⅝	200 do.	b10. 104⅝
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	87	2000 Ill. Cen. S. B.	124
20,000 Amer. Gold	125⅝	1000 do.	124⅝
20 Bank of Commerce	107	100 do.	b10. 124⅝
8 Am. Exc. Bank	108	200 do.	b30. 125
8 Hanover Bank	200⅝	100 do.	124⅝
200 Gaslight Co.	43⅝	2000 Ill. Cen. R. & B. B.	100
200 do.	b10 43⅝	2000 Cleve. & Pitts R.	115⅝
200 Dat. & M. Gas Co.	136	2000 do.	116
200 do.	136	200 do.	b10. 116⅝
200 do.	136	200 do.	116⅝
200 do.	136⅝	200 do.	116⅝
200 Central Coal Co.	60⅝	200 do.	b10. 116⅝
200 Comb. Coal Pref.	60	200 do.	116⅝
200 do.	60⅝	200 do.	116⅝
200 do.	60⅝	200 do.	116⅝
200 do.	60⅝	200 Cin. & Ch. R.	100⅝
200 do.	b10 60	200 do.	120
200 do.	60	200 do.	b10. 120
200 do.	60	200 do.	b30. 120⅝
200 do.	60⅝	200 do.	120⅝
200 do.	60⅝	200 Clevel. & Tol. R.	104⅝
1700 do.	60	200 do.	104⅝
200 do.	60⅝	400 do.	104⅝
200 Galen. M. Co.	61	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	120⅝
200 do.	61⅝	1000 do.	120⅝
200 do.	61⅝	200 do.	120⅝
200 do.	62	200 do.	120⅝
200 Reading R.	118⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	94⅝
200 do.	118⅝	200 do.	b10 94
200 do.	118⅝	200 do.	94⅝
200 do.	118⅝	200 do.	94⅝
200 do.	118⅝	1400 do.	94
200 do.	118⅝	200 do.	93⅝
50 M. S. & N. I. R.	97⅝	200 do.	b30 94⅝
200 do.	97⅝	200 Cumb. Coal	56
200 do.	97⅝	200 do.	56
200 do.	97⅝	1000 do.	b5 56⅝
200 do.	97⅝	200 do.	56
200 do.	b10 98	1100 Quicksilver M. Co.	42
200 do.	c 97⅝	100 do.	42⅝
200 do.	b5 97	100 do.	42⅝
200 do.	97⅝	200 Mar. Min. Co.	32⅝
200 do.	new 98	100 do.	34
100 M. S. & N. I. R. G.	140	400 Ont. Hill Min. Co.	34
200 Gal. & Chi.	120⅝	200 do.	34⅝
200 do.	120⅝	2000 Canada Co'n Co.	b30 4⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cp.	111	400 Harlem R.	114
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	106⅝	100 do.	118⅝
20,000 do.	107	200 Mich. Cen. R.	142
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1868	105⅝	100 do.	142⅝
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63	200 R. R. & N. I. R.	98⅝
4,000 Mo. State 6s	74	200 do.	98⅝
20,000 American Gold	125⅝	200 do.	98
20,000 do.	125⅝	150 Chi. & R. I.	120⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	60	200 do.	b10. 121
200 do.	60⅝	200 do.	121
200 do.	60⅝	200 do.	121
200 do.	60	200 M. Sc. & M. L. G. S.	141
200 do.	60	200 Ill. Cen. R.	b30. 105
200 do.	b10 60	200 do.	b10. 105
200 do.	60	1000 do.	105
200 do.	60	200 do.	105⅝
200 Quicksil. M. Co.	b10 42⅝	200 do.	105⅝
200 do.	b10 42	200 Cleve. & P. R.	116⅝
200 do.	b10 42⅝	200 do.	b10 116⅝
200 do.	42⅝	200 do.	116⅝
200 Cleve. & Pitts R.	116⅝	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	121
200 do.	116⅝	200 do.	121⅝
200 do.	116⅝	100 M. S. & P. Du. G. R.	94⅝
200 do.	116⅝	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	59
200 do.	116⅝	200 do.	60
200 do.	116⅝	200 do.	59⅝
200 Chic. & R. I. R.	120⅝	200 Tol. & Wab. Pf.	75
200 do.	120⅝	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	94⅝
200 do.	120⅝	200 do.	94⅝
200 do.	120⅝	200 do.	94⅝
200 do.	120⅝	200 do